

ASSESSMENT REPORT
REGARDING
SONIC DRILL TEST
OF
HUNKER CLAIM GROUP



LOCATION
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
HUNKER CREEK, KLONDIKE AREA, YUKON

N.T.S. 116B/3
LATITUDE: 64° 1' N
LONGITUDE: 139° 10' W

PERIOD OF WORK
APRIL - JUNE, 1983

120026

WRITTEN BY: RON W. LANE
DATE: DECEMBER 7, 1983
OWNER OF CLAIMS: HUNKER GOLD COMPANY LTD.
PROJECT MANAGER: WESTMIN RESOURCES LIMITED



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I. SUMMARY

- The Hunker Gold property lies within Hunker Creek valley near the confluence of Hunker Creek and the Klondike River. Dawson City, Yukon is situated approximately 13 km to the west of the property.
- A Sonic Drill program to test for downstream extensions of the Hunker Creek gold bearing paystreak west and north of the Arlington area, was undertaken over Hunker Gold claims and Archer Cathro Prospector Leases 6571 and 6572. In addition, lesser amounts of drilling was undertaken in the East Hunker area to test for bench gravels, and gravel remnants left by the dredging operations.
- A total of 61 holes or 800.4 m were drilled during the period April 25 to May 12, 1983. The drilling consisted mainly of a 1225 m long north to northeast trending arc shaped fence of holes across the entire width of Hunker Creek valley, as well as follow-up holes. Results of 10 of these holes (holes 32-36 and 38-43) totalling 114.2 m situated immediately north and east of the Arlington area, are the subject of this report.
- Drill testing of the Rabbit Gulch area situated immediately north of the Arlington area did not intersect the main downstream extension of the Hunker Creek paystreak. The best values obtained were sub-economic and follow-up drilling did not improve the picture.
- Results of drill testing the East Hunker area for bench gravels and gravel remnants left by the dredges were generally unencouraging.
- No follow-up work is envisaged for the above areas.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. OWNERSHIP AND LOCATION

- The Hunker Gold Project involved exploration for placer gold along Hunker Creek, over claims and leases acquired for Hunker Gold Company Ltd. by Joseph Hua. Westmin Resources Ltd.

planned and managed the exploration program, under an agreement with Hunker Gold. Westmin geologists in charge of the project were Paul Wojdak and Ron Lane. Gordon Hilchey, a placer consultant with Bacon Donaldson and Associates, was involved in some of the initial planning of the project.

- The property is situated along Hunker Creek, near the confluence of Hunker Creek and the Klondike River, approximately 13 km east of Dawson City, Yukon. The property occurs in the Dawson Mining District. The N.T.S., latitude and longitude are, respectively: 116B/3, 64°1'N and 139°10'W.
- The all-weather Klondike highway, which connects Dawson City to Whitehorse 520 km to the south, passes by the eastern end of the property. The Hunker road runs east from the Klondike highway, through the length of the property. Dawson City has a permanent population of about 700 people, and can supply limited amounts of essential supplies. Most major supplies are obtained through Whitehorse via air or road.

B. CLAIMS

- Assessment work detailed in this report applies to 31 Hunker Gold Co. Ltd. claims grouped under number D-831 and was undertaken at a cost of \$29,753.79. Four years of assessment credits, totalling \$24,800 (4 years @ \$200/year x 31 claims = \$24,800) are applied for.
- Drilling covered by this assessment report was undertaken on claims OAM, MBW 17 and 1 AM, situated within the Rabbit Gulch claim block, and on claims #14 (record no. 38676), #18 BD (record no. 38678) and #20 (record no. 38674). Surveying was undertaken over the whole claim block.

C. OBJECTIVES

- To drill test for a major downstream extension of the Hunker Creek gold bearing paystreak immediately west and north of the Arlington area.
- To drill test for remnants of Hunker Creek pay gravels within the Arlington dredged area.

- To drill test for bench or terrace gravels on the north edge (right limit) of Hunker Creek valley, near an extensive area of old workings.

III. EXPLORATION

A. RECONNAISSANCE AND RESEARCH

Data referenced by Westmin while planning, managing and writing this report for the Hunker Gold project include material, comments, advice, etc. kindly supplied by:

- Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd.
- Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
- Archer Cathro and Associates
- Bacon Donaldson and Associated (Gordon Hilchey-P.Eng.)
- John Lusney-P.Eng. (placer consultant)
- YCGC data
- Lewis Green (formerly of the GSC and author of "The Gold Hustlers")

B. SURVEYING

MBW Surveys Ltd. of Whitehorse surveyed claim and lease boundaries, staked fractions where they existed within the claim group, and cut line along claim boundaries and claim base lines. Refer to Figure 1 for details.

C. GEOLOGY

1. Introduction

Hunker Creek is a northwest flowing 15 mile long tributary of the Klondike River. In Memoir 284, Bostock (1957) indicates that the present form of the Hunker Creek valley represents a secondary valley downcut into the floor of an older one. Near its mouth (i.e. near the Arlington area) the valley is downcut through 100 feet of gravel and 300 feet of Klondike schist bedrock. There it is a steep-sided, flat bottomed trough, two to four hundred yards wide, which gradually narrows upstream.

Its width is more irregular than Bonanza Valley, and basins developed at intervals in the lower part of it are also wider.

Bostock indicates that the gravels in Hunker Creek are of four different kinds, viz., the present creek gravels, the terrace gravels, the white channel gravels and a sheet of high level river gravels overlying the white channel gravels near the mouth of the valley. The creek gravels (i.e. those tested by the 1983 fence of drill holes across Hunker Valley) are all local in origin, and consist of flat schistose gravels, subangular quartz pebbles and boulders, and occasional pebbles derived from newer eruptive rocks. They have a thickness of from 4 to 10 feet, and are overlain by from 5 to 20 feet of muck or peaty material. The terrace gravels are more rounded than the creek gravels, but are otherwise very similar. (They were tested in the 1983 drill program by 3 holes, Nos. 43 to 45). These gravels occur in narrow, disconnected strips along both sides of the valley, at various elevations up to 200 feet above the present valley bottom. They have a maximum thickness of 17 feet, and in places were of considerable economic importance.

2. Geology Intersected by Drilling

The stratigraphic sequence intersected by the drill program consisted, youngest to oldest, of the following: Muck Interval, Gravel Interval, and Bedrock.

a. Muck Interval

The muck interval generally consists of brown to black peat and plant debris, medium to dark grey silt, and fine to very coarse yellow-brown sand. Generally the sequence grades downwards from peat to silt to sand, although the constituents are frequently interbedded and sometimes intermixed. There is quite a variation in the thickness of the muck interval. It is thickest near the edges of the valley, i.e. 10 m thick in holes 38-40 on the north edge.

It is thinnest in the centre of the valley, where it averages 4-5 metres.

Most of the muck interval is frozen solid with permafrost. Some exceptions to this exist near surface, or in areas which have been previously cleared of the insulating moss cover, or where the interval contains an abundance of well washed yellow-brown sand. The yellow-brown sand is distributed in varying proportions throughout most of Hunker Creek valley.

The muck interval has never yielded economic concentrations of gold in the Dawson area, although it occasionally will carry trace to very minor amounts of gold. Several samples of the muck interval were taken as a check, and the results confirmed the intervals lack of potential.

b. Gravel Interval

The gravel interval consists of silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles and boulders in varying proportions. The size classification used was the standard Wentworth. An average composition range is as follows: clay 0-5%, silt 10-35%, sand 20-40%, pebbles 20-40%, cobbles 5-20%, and boulders 0-5%. Intervals consisting of only one or two constituents, such as a mixture of silt and sand, or of only well washed sand, were also relatively common. Large boulders exceeding 0.33 m in diameter were very rare. The composition of the gravels was determined principally to facilitate the eventual design of a processing plant, and to determine if there was any correlation between particular units and gold values, underground streams, thawed ground, etc. The gravel interval is thinnest near the northern margin of the valley and thickest in the centre. For example, near the northern margin the gravel averages 5 m, while in the centre, in holes 23-27, it averages 8-9 m thick.

- The gravel interval was frequently frozen, although less consistently in some places than was the overlying muck interval.

c. Bedrock

The 1225 m long N to NE trending fence of holes across Hunker Valley intersected quartz-sericite schist interbedded with lesser amounts of graphite-sericite schist in the southern one-third of the valley, and graphite-sericite schist in the northern two-thirds. The schists are considered to be part of the Klondike schist Fm. Most of the bedrock samples recovered were soft and fissile, and some were partially decomposed. In a few instances, such as in holes 3 and 4, the sericite schist was quartz rich and much harder. Several of the better grade gold samples obtained by the drill program were from the first 0.5 to 1.0 m of quartz sericite schist bedrock. The gold probably lodged there between partially exfoliated schist planes. There should be no problem mining this relatively soft bedrock.

D. DRILL PROGRAM

1. Introduction

- A total of 61 holes or 800.4 m (average of 13 m per hole) were drilled during the period April 25 to May 12, 1983. The drilling was contracted out to Midwest Drilling of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and was undertaken with a modified Hawker Siddeley Canada Inc. Sonic drill (Superdrill 150) using 17.5 cm (O.D.) drill steel.
- The drill operated on a 24 hour basis, and averaged 4-5 holes per day, however, this rate was rarely sustained for very long due to mechanical breakdown. Breakdowns were principally due to the difficult drilling conditions encountered.

- The Sonic Drill utilizes a combination of high frequency axial vibration, rotary motion and a direct pull-down force to very effectively penetrate and core a wide variety of material including moss, muck (loess), gravel (silt to boulders) and bedrock. In most material the penetration is achieved by "fluidization and displacement of the material, and requires no drilling fluids". In well consolidated bedrock or large boulders the penetration is by fracture on impact. In such cases a solid core together with minor amounts of pulverized rock is recovered. Virtually all of the bedrock tested on the Hunker claims was quite soft and well foliated, and as a result it was usually broken into small pieces by the drill.

2. DRILL SAMPLES

a. Sample Contacts

Contacts between bedrock and overlying gravel, or within bedrock, or within the gravel interval were usually remarkably sharp. In at least two-thirds of the holes the contact varied from being knife sharp to gradational over only a few tens of cms. In the worst case, the bedrock gravel contact was mixed over only one metre. In this regard the Sonic Drill is very well suited to placer testing due to the very critical nature of the gravel/bedrock contact. Results from it should be more reliable than most other types of drills currently available.

b. Sample Recovery and Volume Adjustment Factor

- Variability in recovery has always been a problem in drill testing of placer ground, and something that historically has always been compensated for to ensure representative results. Stated simply, if the sample volume is greater or less than it should be, then the amount of gold recovered from that interval may also

be correspondingly greater or less than it should be. Fortunately volume variability does not appear to be a major problem with the Sonic Drill, although a volume adjustment factor was applied to the Hunker Creek results.

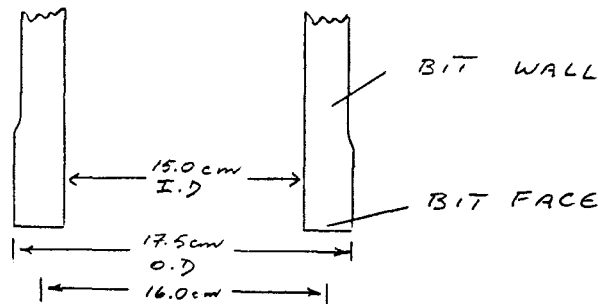
- The volume adjustment factor was derived by comparing the volume per metre of a given sample with the average volume per metre for all similar samples from the drill program. Two average volumes were calculated, one for the gravel interval and a second one for bedrock samples, because of their different expansion factors. The average volume for gravel and bedrock samples are, respectively: 24.1 L and 26.8 L.
- Most of the sample volume variability is related to the following:
 - caving or sluffing into the hole, principally due to wet or very loosely consolidated material, resulting in a sample volume increase.
 - loss of a portion of the sample out the bottom of the core tube because it wasn't consolidated enough to stay in place, or because the driller had to vibrate on the way up due to getting stuck in the hole. This would result in the sample for the interval being too small. It would also result in the succeeding sample being too large, because of having to first core through the previously lost material now situated at the bottom of the hole.
 - differing expansion ratios for various materials, and whether they were frozen, thawed or wet.
 - imprecise designation of sample interval by driller.
- All results from holes south of Hunker Creek (H1-H21 and H53-H61) were also calculated without the volume correction factor for comparative purposes. This was undertaken for these critical holes because of a concern that the volume adjustment factor could not satisfactorily correct for all volume changes. For

example, if barren material slumped in on top of a mineralized interval, the adjustment factor would unnecessarily decrease the results. On the other hand if it were mineralized material that slumped or ran, without the adjustment factor, the resulting values would be unrepresentatively high. A comparison of the results calculated with and without the volume adjustment factor indicates some differences but nothing of any major consequence (see Figures 2-5).

c. Bore Hole Factor

The bore hole factor was used to convert the gold value per volume of the bore hole sample into an equivalent value for one cubic metre.

- The bore hole conversion factor of 50 was calculated for the 17.5 cm O.D. 15.0 cm I.D. drill bit by dividing one square metre by the effective area tested by the bit, approx. 200 cm².
- A bit diameter of 16.0 cm rather than the O.D. of 17.5 was used to calculate the effective area tested by the bit because only a portion of the cuttings in contact with the bit face are recovered as sample. The remainder is pushed outside against the hole wall. The proportion of the bit face cuttings being collected as samples varies with the type of material being cored, especially if it is loose or solid, frozen or thawed, and the type of bit. An additional factor is that the bit diameter decreases slightly with wear. The value of 16.0 represents a best guess estimate derived from personal observations and conversations with Midwest Drilling personnel.



d. Ground Conditions

- Ground conditions were categorized as frozen, thawed or wet to assist possible future mine development planning. It was hoped that the existence of extensive amounts of permafrost would make the area amenable to underground mining. Conversely the cost of any surface mining operation will be considerably greater if permafrost is present.
- The ground conditions were logged by the driller for each sample interval, based on drilling conditions and the recovered sample. In places where the interval contained a lot of cobbles and boulders, the sample was often recovered very warm to hot, and so the determination of the original sample state was reduced to speculation.

e. Sample Processing

- Samples were collected in 20 cm diameter sausage shaped plastic bags at the drill. Most samples were double bagged, and thus eliminated the need for core boxes to transport the sample to the processing site. On average, a sample from a metre thick interval usually weighed from 45-65 kilograms, and due to expansion, filled a 1.25 to 1.50 m long sample bag.
- During the busiest period when the drill was working steadily, the sample processing group consisted of 6-8

men, i.e. 1-2 men on sample preparation, 2-4 men on the sluice, and 1-2 men panning.

- Sample processing was initiated by first defining the gravel/bedrock contact and then processing samples in relatively small intervals (0.30 to 1.0 m) on both sides of the contact. Gravel samples occurring above this contact area were usually processed in metre long intervals, and wherever possible, in the same interval as produced by the drill to simplify sample volume adjustment calculations.
- After the volume and weight of an individual sample was determined it was reduced in volume by processing it through a sluice box, either a "Long Tom" or "Flying Dutchman". Because the bedrock samples consisted of such soft friable rock it was possible to process both the bedrock and gravel samples in an identical fashion. The sluice reject material was collected and stored for possible future use. The sluice concentrate samples, which collected in Astro-turf mats held in place by expanded metal riffles, was then further reduced in volume by panning. The end product of the panning was a 2-10 cm³ heavy mineral concentrate consisting mainly of pyrite, lesser amounts of magnetite and olivine, the occasional grain of cassiterite, and sometimes trace to abundant gold "colors". The panning reject sample was bagged and stored.
- Checks on the efficiency of the sluicing and panning operations were undertaken several times to ensure that gold was not being missed. Efficiency checks on the panning and sluicing operations returned very satisfactory results, i.e. all greater than 90%.
- Every occurrence of gold was recorded and assigned to a "color" category to give an immediate approximation of the gold content of a sample. In the second half of the drill program this color count was usually

available within 2-3 hours of the hole being drilled. The gold color scheme adopted is as follows: trace (<0.5 mg), #1 (approx. 1 mg), #2 (approx. 2 mg) and #3 (approx. 5 mg). When significant gold colors were obtained from a sample they were manually separated from the heavy mineral concentrate and weighed on a portable gold scale. All of the field weighed samples were subsequently submitted to Bondar Clegg in Vancouver for precise weighing. All samples containing gold colors were submitted to Bondar Clegg in Whitehorse for amalgamation, to obtain an accurate weight of the contained gold. In the initial stages of the program, several samples not containing any gold colors were also submitted, as a check on laboratory procedures and to ensure that there was no very fine gold was being missed in the concentrate. This was of particular concern for some of the bedrock samples which yielded an abundance of very fine grained pyrite in the heavy mineral concentrate. Amalgamation results subsequently received did indicate an abundance of fine, yet recoverable, gold associated with a few of the bedrock samples.

f. Fineness Determinations

A fineness determination (for percent gold and percent silver) was undertaken on eight samples (three weighed and fine amalgamated samples). It had been initially assumed from local advice that the amalgamating process would remove most of the silver from the samples, leaving almost pure gold. However, the results indicated that the gold and silver content for both the directly weighed and the amalgamated samples were similar, and comparable with historical values for the area.

Average Ag, Au content for 3 direct weight samples:

Ag - 22.4%; Au - 75.2%

Average Au, Ag content for 5 amalgamated samples

Ag - 25.02%; Au - 73.18%

Average Ag, Au content for the above 8 samples:

Ag - 24.26%; Au - 73.95%

g. Calculations: Mg Au/m³

i. For Individual Sample

Example

Hole 55, interval 15.5 - 16.0 m, i.e. 0.5 m

Milligrams gold in sample by amalgamation and/or
direct weighing - 67.2 mg/m³

Gold Fineness - 74%

Volume adjustment factor - 0.48

Bore hole factor - 50

$$67.2 \text{ mg Au/m}^3 \times 0.74 \times 0.48 \times 50 = 1195 \text{ mg}$$

Au/m³, over width of sample interval, in this
example, 1195 mg Au/0.5 m³

Please Note: This calculation determines the
amount of gold in a one metre by one
metre area, over the width of the
sample interval, which may be less,
equal or greater than one metre.

ii. For Drill Hole-Surface Mining Case

- Sum the weight of gold for each sample interval and divide by total thickness of the gravel interval plus one metre of bedrock.
- The one metre of bedrock was included because in any mining operation using a cat about 1 metre of the soft bedrock will also have to be taken to ensure recovery of all gold values lying on or slightly below the gravel/bedrock contact.
- A cutoff above the main "pay zone" of 50 mg Au/m³ was imposed because the cost to process the gravel would be more than the value of gold recovered.

Example

Hole 55

Muck/gravel contact is at 11.5 m

Gravel/bedrock contact is at 16.0 m. Therefore

1 m below the gravel/bedrock contact is 17.0 m,

and the total thickness of the gravel plus 1 m

of bedrock is $17.0 \text{ m} - 11.5 \text{ m} = 5.5 \text{ m}$

10.7 - 11.5	Nil
11.5 - 12.2	Nil
12.2 - 13.0	Nil
13.0 - 14.0	Nil
14.0 - 15.0	Nil
15.0 - 15.5	40.0 - value falls below 50 mg cutoff
15.5 - 16.0	1195.0
16.0 - 16.7	355.0

$$\frac{1195 + 355}{5.5} = 281.8 \text{ mg Au/m}^3 \text{ over 5.5 m thickness}$$

iii. For Drill Hole-Underground Mining Case

- Sum the mg Au/m^3 values from the best 2 m interval of gravel and/or bedrock, and divide by 2.0.

Example

Hole 55

$$\frac{40.0 + 1195 + 355}{2.0} = 795.0 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ over 2 metres}$$

3. Drilling Results (refer to Figure 1 and Diagram 1)a. Introduction

A total of 61 holes were drilled during the program. A 1225 m long north to northeast trending arc shaped fence of

holes was drilled across the entire width of Hunker Creek Valley, 500 m downstream (west) of the Arlington dredged area (referred to as the West Hunker Area). A total of 28 holes were drilled along the fence, mainly on 50 m centres. The fence was drilled to determine if a pay channel exists downstream from the Arlington area, and if so, its location, width and grade.

A total of 22 follow-up holes were drilled in response to encouraging results from the initial fence of holes. Two of these follow-up holes, no's 49 and 50 are situated in the Rabbit Gulch Area, and are covered by this report.

The remaining 11 holes of the 61 hole program were situated in the East Hunker area, 250 m to 2000 m east of the fence of holes, and tested smaller areas of interest as outlined by Joseph Hua.

b. Rabbit Gulch Claim Block

The Rabbit Gulch area, north of Hunker Creek, was tested by a 200 m long northeast trending fence of drill holes (holes 32-36) which commenced at the northeast corner of the radio tower lot. The results were generally disappointing, although hole 35 returned values which warranted follow-up drilling. Holes 49 and 50 were drilled as follow-up to hole 35. These 3 holes were drilled on Prospector Lease 6571 and 6572, situated immediately adjacent to the Rabbit Gulch Claim Block, and under option to Hunker Gold when the drilling was undertaken. The results are included here for sake of completeness by permission of Archer Cathro, but do not constitute part of the assessment credits associated with this report.

Hole 35 Area Follow-Up

Values from hole 35 were of interest because of coarse gold obtained from the 9.0 - 9.5 m interval. Follow-up holes 49 and 50 were drilled 50 m apart and 50 m northwest of the 34-35-36 fence to test for lateral continuity of the values. The following results were obtained:

Hole	Grade mg Au/m ³	Thickness of muck (metres)	Thickness of mineralized interval* (metres)
34	31.1	5.6	6.6
35	307.3	5.0	5.5
36	Nil	6.5	4.5
49	232.2	6.0	5.6
50	192.6	6.3	5.4

* total gravel plus
one metre of bedrock

Value per m³ of best hole (H-35)
 $307.3 \text{ mg/m}^3 \times \$500 \text{ CDN/oz.} = \$4.94/\text{m}^3$
31100 mg/oz.

It appears obvious that the drill testing of the Rabbit Gulch area did not intersect the main downstream extension of the Hunker Creek paystreak. The best values obtained were in hole 35, and they are sub-economic. Follow-up drilling to hole 35 did not improve on the grade. The possibility exists that the grades and aerial extent of values may improve towards the Arlington area. However, in light of the results to date, it is concluded that the area does not warrant any first priority follow-up work.

c. East Hunker Area

Claim 1A - near the Rabbit Gulch Baseline

- Drill holes 38, 39 and 40 were spotted by Joseph Hua near the Rabbit Gulch base line, to test for a high grade paystreak extending downslope from Rabbit Gulch, which was rumoured to have been discovered in the past but not exploited.
- All three holes intersected gold colors near the gravel/bedrock contact, although none of the occurrences were significant enough to warrant follow-up drilling.
- The best values were intersected in H40, between 12.0-12.5 m, where the total gravel interval of only 0.5 m was calculated to carry 215 mg Au/m³.

Claim #14 (Rec. No. 38676) and Claim #18 (Rec. No. 38678), North of the Hunker Baseline

- Drill holes 41 and 42 were spotted by Joseph Hua to test small areas of creek bottom gravels apparently left untouched by dredging, possibly because of frozen ground, or a lack of good values. Both holes intersected gold colors.
- In hole 41 a mixed bedrock and fluvial interval from 7.0 to 7.8 was directly overlain by muck interval type sediments. The best values were obtained from the 7.0 to 8.0 m interval, and were calculated to contain 235 mg Au/m³.
- In hole 42 a 0.5 m thick gravel interval from 9.0 to 9.5 m overlies bedrock, and was calculated to contain 450 mg Au/m³. The gravel + bedrock interval for the hole was calculated to contain 306.7 mg Au/m³ over a 1.5 m thick interval.
- For both holes 41 and 42 the thickness of the overlying muck, (6.8 m and 9.0 m respectively) together with the thinness of pay zone and relatively low grade, negate any follow-up work.

Claim #20 (Rec. No. 38674)

North of the Hunker Baseline

- Drill hole 43 was spotted by Joseph Hua to test for a continuation of values in bench gravels, situated adjacent to an extensive area of old workings.
- The hole returned minor gold colors in the muck interval type sediments. The best value was a 1.0 m thick interval calculated to contain an insignificant 80 mg Au/m³.

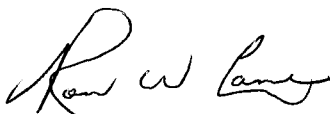
V. ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1 - 1983 Sonic Drill Hole Locations on Hunker Claims and Archer Cathro Prospector Leases. Scale 1:5,000

Figure 2 - Cross-Section 7. Boundary of Rabbit Gulch and Archer Cathro Lease 6572

Figure 3 - Cross-Section 8. East Hunker Area - Rabbit Gulch

Figure 4 - Location Map, scale 1:3,000,000



Submitted by:

Ron W. Lane

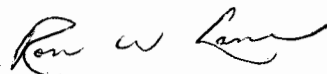
Project Geologist

Westmin Resources Limited

APPENDIX ISTATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONSCERTIFICATION

I, Ronald W. Lane, of 7673 Sutton Place, N. Delta, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I graduated from the University of Alberta in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
- Since graduation I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a continuous basis in British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, southern Africa and Italy.
- I am currently employed by Westmin Resources, the project manager of the work covered in this report. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the property.



Ron W. Lane

APPENDIX II

The expenditures listed below are a true accounting of the costs of undertaking the 1983 exploration on the Hunker Gold property covered by this assessment report. Field work associated with this project, including mobilization, and de-mobilization, commenced April 18th and terminated May 14, 1983.

Expenditures

Travel, Automobile, Gas and Repairs	\$ 3,234.63
Supplies and Equipment	574.27
Contract Labour	2,271.20
Fuel Costs	282.63
Salaries	2,416.84
Bulldozing and Equipment Contractors	1,663.45
Percussion Drilling, Sample storage	12,273.11
Surveying Contractors	1,944.80
Equipment Rentals	449.59
Maps, Reports and Drafting Materials	274.62
Trucking, Shipping and Handling	96.90
Telephone	110.02
Assays	447.52
Geological Contractors	236.99
Consulting Fees	1,178.08
Overhead, Management and Legal	<u>2,299.14</u>
	<u><u>\$29,753.79</u></u>

I, Ronald W. Lane.....
do solemnly declare that the foregoing statement is to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act.

DECLARED severally before me at Vancouver, B. C.
this 8th day of December, 1983

[Signature].....
A Notary for the Province of British Columbia

Ronald W. Lane.....

for Western Resources Ltd.....

ROBERT C. STROTHER
2500 - 595 BURRARD STREET
P.O. BOX 49200
VANCOUVER, B.C. V7X 1L1
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

PERSONNEL

P. J. Wojdak - Project Geologist, Westmin Resources Limited, Vancouver,
April 11 to May 20, 1983

R. W. Lane - Project Geologist, Westmin Resources Limited, Vancouver,
April 14 to June 20, 1983

G. Hilchey - Consulting Engineer, Vancouver, April to May, 1983

J. Lusney - Consulting Engineer, Vancouver, May to June, 1983

M. Barker - Survey Crews, Whitehorse, April to May 14, 1983

Midwest Diamond

Drilling Crews - Manitoba and Whitehorse, April 18 to May 13, 1983

Contract Labour - Dawson City and Whitehorse, April 22 to May 13, 1983

- Neil Duffee
- Mark Gilbert
- Yves Gervais
- Mike Woods
- Gary Coburn
- Greg McLean

APPENDIX IIIDRILL HOLE LOGS

(in pocket)

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	2.0	2.0	F				Muck.	not sampled				
2.0	3.0	1.0	F				30% silt 70% sand 100% Mainly yellow brown sand associated with lesser amounts of muck.	not sampled				
3.0	4.0	1.0	F				5% silt 85% sand 10% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown-rust colored sand, typical of muck horizon. * muck/"lower" fluvial contact @ 4.0 m	not sampled				
4.0	5.0	1.0	F				15% silt 75% sand 10% pebbles 100% "Lower" fluvial sample.	not sampled				
5.0	6.0	1.0	F	50	20.0		5% silt 60% sand 35% pebbles 100% "Lower" fluvial sample.	nil				nil
6.0	7.0	1.0	F	60	24.1		65% sand 35% pebbles 100%	-				nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
7.0	8.0	1.0	F	67	30.3		5% silt 35% sand 60% pebbles <u>100%</u>	nil				nil
8.0	9.0	1.0	F	47	17.9		60% sand 40% pebbles <u>100%</u> Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	nil				nil
9.0	10.0	1.0	F	61	27.2	0.89	5% silt 70% sand 25% pebbles <u>100%</u> Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	1 Trace 1 of #1	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0
10.0	11.0	1.0	F	50	23.6	1.02	25% silt 50% sand 20% pebbles 5% cobbles <u>100%</u> Well mixed fluvial.	6 of #1	2.2	1.6	1.6	80.0
11.0	11.5	0.5	T	36	18.5	0.65	50% silt 30% sand 20% pebbles <u>100%</u> * bedrock/"lower" fluvial contact @ 11.5 m	2 Trace	10.5	7.8	5.1	255.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
11.5	12.0	0.5	BEDRX	22	13.3	1.01	100% Graphite-sericite schist, black, fissile First bedrock sample.	2 Trace 2 of #1	4.2	3.1	3.1	155.0

Interval			Drill Sample				Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³	
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	4.0	4.0	F				Muck - consisting of grey-silt, peat and sand-pebbles, which are yellow-brown in color					
4.0	5.0	1.0	F	49	19.0		60% silt 30% sand 10% pebbles 100% A few pieces of peat at top of bag, rest is "lower" fluvial.	nil				nil
5.0	6.0	1.0	F	60	27.2		25% silt 50% sand 25% pebbles 100%	nil				nil
6.0	7.0	1.0	F	62	30.3	0.80	35% silt 40% sand 20% pebbles 5% cobbles 100%	1 of #1	1.0	0.7	0.6	30.0
7.0	8.0	1.0	F	58	25.1		15% silt 60% sand 25% pebbles 100%	nil				nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
8.0	9.0	1.0	F	46	18.5		35% silt 35% sand 30% pebbles 100%	nil				nil
9.0	10.0	1.0	F	44	20.0		50% silt 30% sand 20% pebbles 100% First "lower" fluvial above bedrock. * contact of bedrock/"lower" fluvial @ 10.0 m	nil				nil
10.0	10.3	0.3	F	14	10.3	0.70	100% Matrix of graphitic schist with clasts of graphite, and fluvial pebbles i.e. 25% fluvial pebbles in 75% graphite schist.	1 of #1	6.8	5.0	3.5	175.0
10.3	11.0	0.7	BEDRX	28	17.4	0.97	100% Graphite-sericite-quartz schist, soft, black, in very small pieces.	nil	ND			nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	5.6	5.6	F				Muck interval. 0.0 - 3.4 Grey silt & plant debris 3.4 - 5.6 Sand, fine to coarse, yellow-brown well washed. * contact muck/"lower" fluvial @ 5.6 m.	not sampled				
5.6	6.6	1.0	F	49	20.0		45% silt 40% sand 15% pebbles 100% Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	nil				nil
6.6	7.6	1.0	F	45	20.0		25% silt 50% sand 25% pebbles 100%	nil				nil
7.6	8.6	1.0	F	43	17.0		35% silt 60% sand 5% pebbles 100% Well mixed fluvial. Sand is fine to medium grained.	nil				nil
8.6	9.6	1.0	F	46	19.0		50% silt 45% sand 5% pebbles 100% Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	nil				nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
9.6	10.0	0.4	F	24	9.7		20% silt 75% sand 5% pebbles 100% "Lower" fluvial sample.	nil				nil
10.0	11.0	1.0	F	57	20.0	1.21	100% "Lower" fluvial sample. * bedrock/"lower" fluvial contact @ 11.2 m	5 of #1	1.2	0.9	1.1	55.0
11.0	11.5	0.5	F	30	14.9	0.9	40% graphite schist 35% silt 20% pebbles 5% cobbles 100% Graphite schist and silt mixed together form sticky matrix. Pebbles are fluvial in origin.	2 of #1	3.2	2.4	2.2	110.0
11.5	12.5	1.0	BEDRX	53	23.1	1.04	100% Graphite-sericite schist, black, soft friable.	2 of #1	1.1	0.8	0.8	40.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	4.6	4.6	F				Muck interval, consisting of interbedded grey siltstone, beds of yellow-brown sand, and plant debris (humis).	not sampled				
4.6	5.0	0.4	F				"lower" fluvial.	not sampled				
5.0	6.0	1.0	F	58	25.1		20% silt 50% sand 30% pebbles <u>100%</u>	nil				nil
6.0	7.0	1.0	F	65	31.8		20% silt 50% sand 30% pebbles <u>100%</u>	nil				nil
7.0	8.0	1.0	F	42	20.0		35% silt 35% sand 30% pebbles <u>100%</u> Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	nil				nil
8.0	9.0	1.0	F	64	30.3	0.80	65% silt 25% sand 10% pebbles <u>100%</u>	nil	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
9.0	9.5	0.5	T	33	16.4	0.73	65% silt 25% sand 10% pebbles 100% Is first fluvial sample above bedrock. Well mixed. * bedrock/"lower" fluvial contact @ 9.5 m	2 Trace 2 of #1 6 of #2 9 of #3	2.1 60.4	46.3	33.8	1690.0
9.5	10.0	0.5	BEDRX	14	8.2	1.47	100% Graphite-sericite schist. Black, soft, fissile. Is first bedrock sample.	nil	ND			ND

Interval			Drill Sample				Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³	
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	6.5	6.5	F				Muck - silt sized grey colored, yellow-brown sand, some plant debris * contact muck/"lower" fluvial @ 6.5 m	not sampled				
6.5	7.5	1.0	F	45	17.0		20% silt 60% sand 20% pebbles 100% Upper 1/2 of sample consists of well washed sand. Bottom mix of silt, sand and pebbles.	nil				nil
7.5	8.5	1.0	F	63	31.3		60% silt 25% sand 15% pebbles 100%	nil				nil
8.5	9.5	1.0	T	38	15.4		50% silt 30% sand 20% pebbles 100%	nil				nil
9.5	10.0	0.5	T	36	13.3		20% silt 70% sand 10% pebbles 100%	nil				nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
10.0	10.5	0.5	T	25	12.3	1.0	60% silt 20% sand 20% pebbles 100%	nil	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0
10.5	11.0	0.5	BEDRX	32	15.9	0.76	10.5-10.9: fluvial 30% silt 35% sand 35% pebbles 100% 10.9-11.0: bedrock-graphite schist Note: only 10 cm of bedrock was cored.	nil	Tr	Tr		5.0

Interval			Drill Sample				Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³	
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	10.0	10.0	F				Muck.	not sampled				
10.0	11.0	1.0	F	46	17.9		50% muck - grey silt 50% fluvial <u>100%</u> i.e. 30% silt 35% sand 35% pebbles <u>100%</u>	nil				nil
11.0	11.5	0.5	F	32	16.4		100% muck * contact muck/"lower" fluvial @ 11.5 m	nil				nil
11.5	12.0	0.5	F	25	15.4		50% silt 25% sand 25% pebbles <u>100%</u>	nil				nil
12.0	13.0	1.0	F	47	22.6	1.07	50% silt 25% sand 25% pebbles <u>100%</u> The sample @ top of hole contains some sericite and an alteration mineral, possibly chlorite.	3 of #1 1 of #2	2.0	1.5	1.6	80.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
13.0	13.2	0.2	F	14	7.2	0.67	50% silt 25% sand 25% pebbles 100% First "lower" fluvial above bedrock. * contact is very sharp bedrock/fluvial @ 13.2 m	nil	1.4	1.0	0.7	35.0
13.2	13.7	0.5	BEDRX	36	20.0	0.60	100% Graphite-sericite-quartz, very soft black, friable	nil	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.0
13.7	14.7	1.0	BEDRX	32	19.0	1.27	100% Graphite-sericite-quartz schist, very soft, black friable.	nil	ND			ND

Interval			Drill Sample				Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³	
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	10.0	10.0	F 0-6 T 6-10				Muck, interbedded to yellow-brown sand beds and peat, plant debris.	not sampled				
10.0	11.0	1.0	T	38	17.0	1.42	10% silt 70% sand 20% pebbles 100% Mix of muck, yellow-brown sand associated with muck interval and a bit of "lower" fluvial. * muck/"lower" fluvial contact @ 11.0 m	3 Trace	0.5	0.4	0.6	30.0
11.0	12.0	1.0	T	67	26.2	0.92	10-10.5 10.5 - 11.0 10% silt 5% silt 60% sand 10% sand 30% pebbles 85% pebbles 100% 100%	1 Trace 1 of #1	0.9	0.7	0.6	30.0
12.0	13.0	1.0	T	59	23.6	1.02	* minor peat moss at top. 10% silt 60% sand 30% pebbles 100% Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	2 Trace 2 of #1	1.1	0.8	0.8	40.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
13.0	14.0	1.0	T	47	21.0	1.15	50% silt 20% sand 30% pebbles 100% First fluvial above bedrock. * bedrock/"lower" fluvial contact @ 14.0 m	6 Trace 5 of #1	4.4	3.3	3.8	190.0
14.0	15.0	1.0	BEDRX	59	24.6	0.98	100% Graphite schist, black, soft friable.	nil	1.3	1.0	1.0	50.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	10.0	10.0	F 0-4 T 4-10	40	20.0		Interbedded peat, muck and yellow-brown silty sand - fine to coarse. Sampled 9-10m - even though muck from 9.9-10m	1 Trace	0.2			10.0
10.0	11.0	1.0	T	51	23.1		30% silt 65% sand 5% pebbles 100% Upper 1/3 of sample consists of grey silt muck. Lower consists of yellow-brown sand to pebbles.	nil				nil
11.0	12.0	1.0	T	52	24.1	1.00	90% sand 10% pebbles 100% Clean washed, sand to fine pebbles - yellow-brown in color - typical of muck interval. * contact muck/"lower" fluvial @ 12.0 m	2 of #1	1.1	0.8	0.8	40.0
12.0	12.5	0.5	T	25	10.8	1.12	40% silt 30% sand 30% pebbles 100% * bedrock/"lower" fluvial contact @ 12.5 m	10 of #1 1 of #2	5.1	3.8	4.3	215.0
12.5	13.0	0.5	BEDRX	20	9.2	1.31	100% Graphite schist, black, soft friable diss. euhedral pyrite.	nil	ND			nil

Interval			Drill Sample				Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³	
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	1.7	1.7	T				Muck, sand - yellow-brown, and wood and peat	not sampled				
1.7	3.0	1.3	T				100% Upper fluvial yellow-brown sand and pebbles	not sampled				
3.0	4.0	1.0	T	50	20.5	1.18	10% silt 25% sand 65% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown color, but also contains 10% intermixed silt. A few white quartz pebbles.	2 Trace	0.2		0.2	10.0
4.0	5.0	1.0	T	54	22.6	1.07	4.0 - 4.5 20% silt - fairly cleaned washed. Some white quartz pebbles 75% sand 5% pebbles 100% 4.5 - 5.0 60% silt - well mixed fluvial. 30% sand 10% pebbles 100%	2 Traces 1 of #1	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
5.0	6.0	1.0	T	35	15.9	1.52	50% silt 30% sand 20% pebbles 100% Greenish grey color. Some white quartz pebbles.	4 Traces 3 of #1	2.6	1.9	2.9	145.0
6.0	7.0	1.0	T	62	28.2	0.85	70% sand 30% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown sand typical of muck horizon. Minor "lower" fluvial @ bottom of sample. * bedrock/fluvial contact @ 7.5 m.	3 Traces	0.5	0.4	0.3	15.0
7.0	8.0	1.0	T	40	20.0	1.34	7.0 to 7.8 Mixture of fluvial pebbles and graphitic mixture. Some white channel pebbles. 7.8 to 8.0 Graphite schist bedrock.	4 of Trace 4 of #1	4.7	3.5	4.7	235.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	2.0	2.0	F	62	37.9		Slumped graphitic schist bedrock. Matrix of graphitic schist and siltstone with clasts mainly of quartz. A few fluvial pebbles.	nil				nil
2.0	3.0	1.0	F	40	24.1		As above.	nil				nil
3.0	5.4	2.4	F				Muck interval.	not sampled				
5.4	6.0	0.6	F	44	19.5		40% silt 50% sand 10% pebbles 100% The 40% silt is dark grey muck. The sand/pebbles are well washed, dark grey part of muck horizon (sample excluded the muck)	1 Trace	0.2	0.2		10.0
6.0	7.0	1.0	T & W	66	25.1	0.96	30% silt 40% sand 30% pebbles 100% The 30% silt is dark grey muck. The sand/pebbles are dark grey, well washed.	nil	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0
7.0	8.0	1.0	T & W	75	31.3	0.77	65% sand 35% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown fluvials typical of muck horizon.	8 Traces 2 of #1	1.8	1.3	1.0	50.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
8.0	9.0	1.0	T	72	32.3	0.75	2% silt 70% sand 28% pebbles 100% Approx. 5 cm of "lower" fluvial gravels at bottom. Rest of sample consists of well washed yellow-brown sand to fine gr. pebbles. * contact muck/"lower" fluvial @ 9.0 m	2 Trace	0.4	0.3	0.2	10.0
9.0	9.5	0.5	T	32	15.4	0.78	50% silt 20% sand 30% pebbles 100% Well mixed - first fluvial above bedrock * bedrock/fluvial contact @ 9.5 m	20 Traces 10 of #1 3 of #2 1 of #3	15.5	11.5	9.0	450.0
9.5	10.0	0.5	BEDRX	35	15.9	0.76	100% Graphite-quartz schist, black, soft, friable.	nil	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	3.0	3.0	T				Muck and beds of yellow-brown sand. Muck constitutes approx. 25% of the interval.	not sampled				
3.0	4.0	1.0	T	61	25.1	0.96	15% silt 65% sand 20% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown sand. A 15 cm thick section of grey muck at the top of the sample.	3 Trace	1.3	1.0	1.0	50.0
4.0	5.0	1.0	T	44	19.5	1.24	15% silt 65% sand 20% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown sand - pebbles with lumps of silt.	3 of #1 2 Trace	1.0	0.7	0.9	45.0
5.0	6.0	1.0	T	48	22.6	1.07	75% sand 25% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown sand to fine pebbles - typical of "muck horizon" well washed.	4 Trace 1 of #1	2.0	1.5	1.6	80.0
6.0	6.2	0.2	T	16	8.7	0.55	5% silt 75% sand 20% pebbles 100% Yellow-brown "muck" type fluvials. * bedrock/muck contact @ 6.2 m	1 of #1	0.8	0.6	0.3	15.0

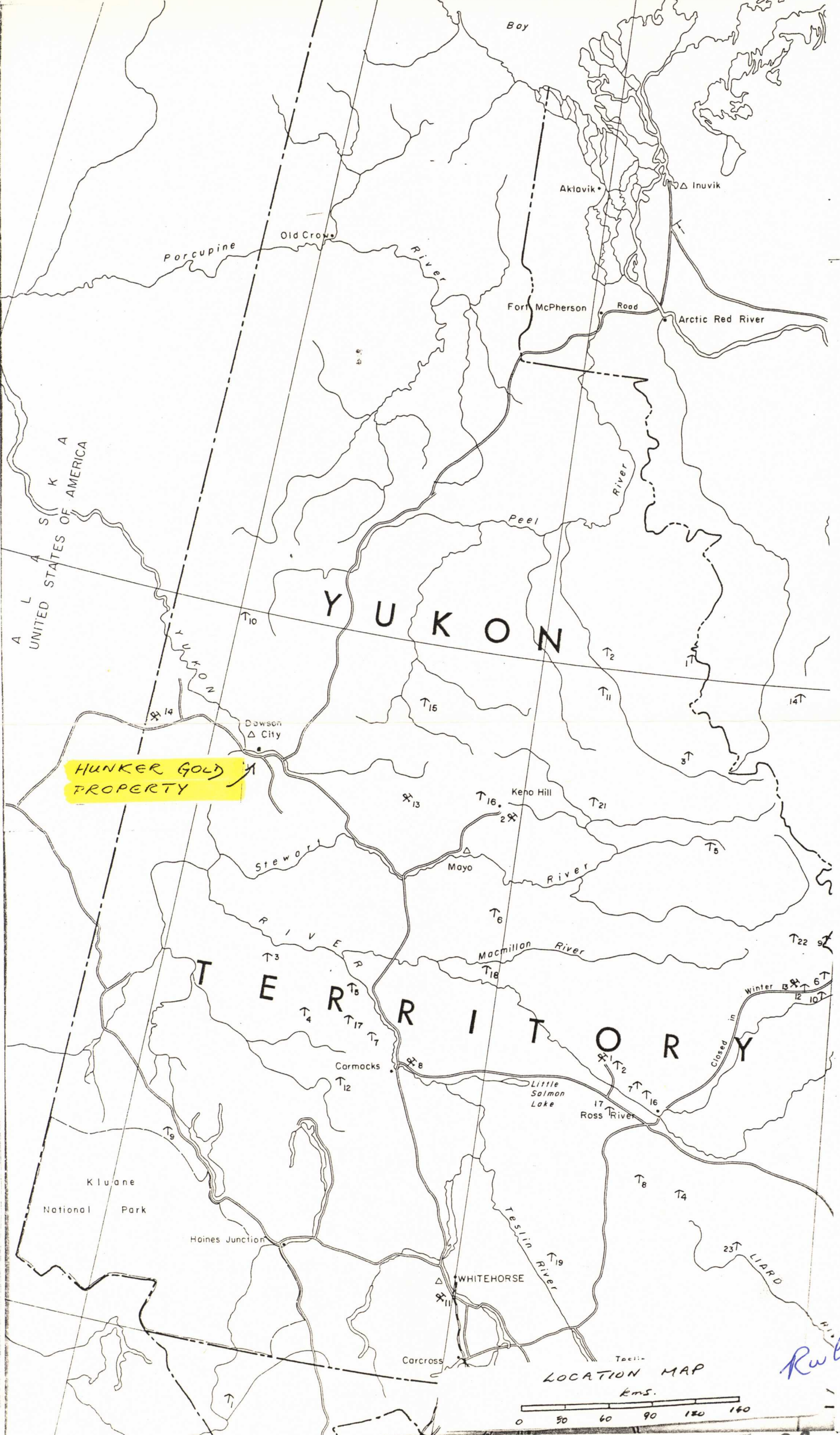
Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
6.2	7.0	0.8	BEDRX	35	17.0	1.13	100% Graphite-sericite-quartz schist, black very soft to hard, depending on quartz content.	nil	ND			nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	5.2	5.2	F				Muck, peat, minor yellow-brown sand	not sampled				
5.2	6.0	0.8	T				5% silt 70% sand 25% pebbles 100% Well washed, a few chunks of muck, sand is dark grey to black in color. * muck/"lower" fluvial contact @ 6.0 m	not sampled				
6.0	7.0	1.0	T	43	19.5		5% silt 65% sand 30% pebbles 100% Silty section at bottom. Well washed in upper 2/3s of sample.	nil				nil
7.0	7.9	0.9	T	49	20.5		35% silt 40% sand 25% pebbles 100%	nil				nil
7.9	8.9	1.0	T	50	21.0		35% silt 40% sand 25% pebbles 100% Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	nil				nil

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
8.9	9.9	1.0	T	48	20.0		40% silt 35% sand 20% pebbles 5% cobbles <u>100%</u> Well mixed fluvial. ("lower" fluvial).	nil				nil
9.9	10.3	0.4	T	27	12.8	0.75	5% silt 35% sand 50% pebbles 10% cobbles <u>100%</u> Good "lower" fluvial which grades into underlying sample. * bedrock/"lower" fluvial contact @ 10.5 m	nil	1.7	1.3	1.0	50.0
10.3	10.6	0.3	B	18	9.7	0.83	Graphite schist and silt as matrix. Pebbles [fluvial + clasts (qtz) approx 30% of sample] Graphite > silt at bottom > reverse @ top of sample.	1 Trace	29.4	21.8	18.1	905.0
10.6	11.0	0.4	B	30	17.0	0.63	100% Graphite schist with diss. euhedral pyrite. Black, soft.	7 of #1	14.7	10.9	6.9	345.0

Interval			Drill Sample				Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³	
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
0.0	2.0	2.0	F				Peat and minor muck.					
2.0	5.0	3.0	F				10% silt 75% sand 15% pebbles 100% Muck variety silt to yellow-brown sand and pebbles.					
5.0	6.5	1.5	F	68	27.2		10% silt 70% sand 20% pebbles 100% * Muck/"lower" fluvial contact @ 6.3 m.	nil				nil
6.5	7.5	1.0	F	55	24.1		5% silt 50% sand 45% pebbles 100% Small pebbles and coarse sand. Washed lower fluvial.	nil				nil
7.5	9.0	1.5	F	75	29.7	1.22	15% silt 60% sand 25% pebbles 100% Well mixed "lower" fluvial.	1 of #1	0.3	0.2	0.2	10.0

Interval			Drill Sample					Gold in Drill Sample				Gold/m ³
From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gnd. Cond.	Wt. (kgs)	Vol. (l)	Volume Adjust. Factor	Composition	Gold Colors	Amalg. Wt. and/or Direct Wt. (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Fineness (mgs)	Wt. Adj. for Sample Volume (mgs)	Wt. x Borehole Factor (mgs/m ³)
9.0	10.0	1.0	F	30	15.9	1.52	35% silt/clay 30% sand 35% pebbles 100% Well mixed "lower" fluvial sticky (clay) near bottom.	1 of #1 1 of #3	5.5	4.1	6.2	310.0
10.0	10.7	0.7	F	47	23.1	0.73	40% silt 35% sand 25% pebbles 100% Well mixed - first fluvial above bedrock * Bedrock/fluvial contact @ 10.7 m	nil	ND			ND
10.7	11.2	0.5	B	33	14.4	0.93	Pebbles and rock chips of graphite schist in a graphite and silty matrix. Sample represents sluff material into graphite bedrock.	1 Trace 2 of #1 2 of #2 2 of #3	Tr 18.4	Tr 13.6	12.7	640.0
11.2	12.0	0.8	B	30	15.4	1.39	100% Graphite schist.	1 of #1 1 of #3	1.8	1.3	1.8	90.0



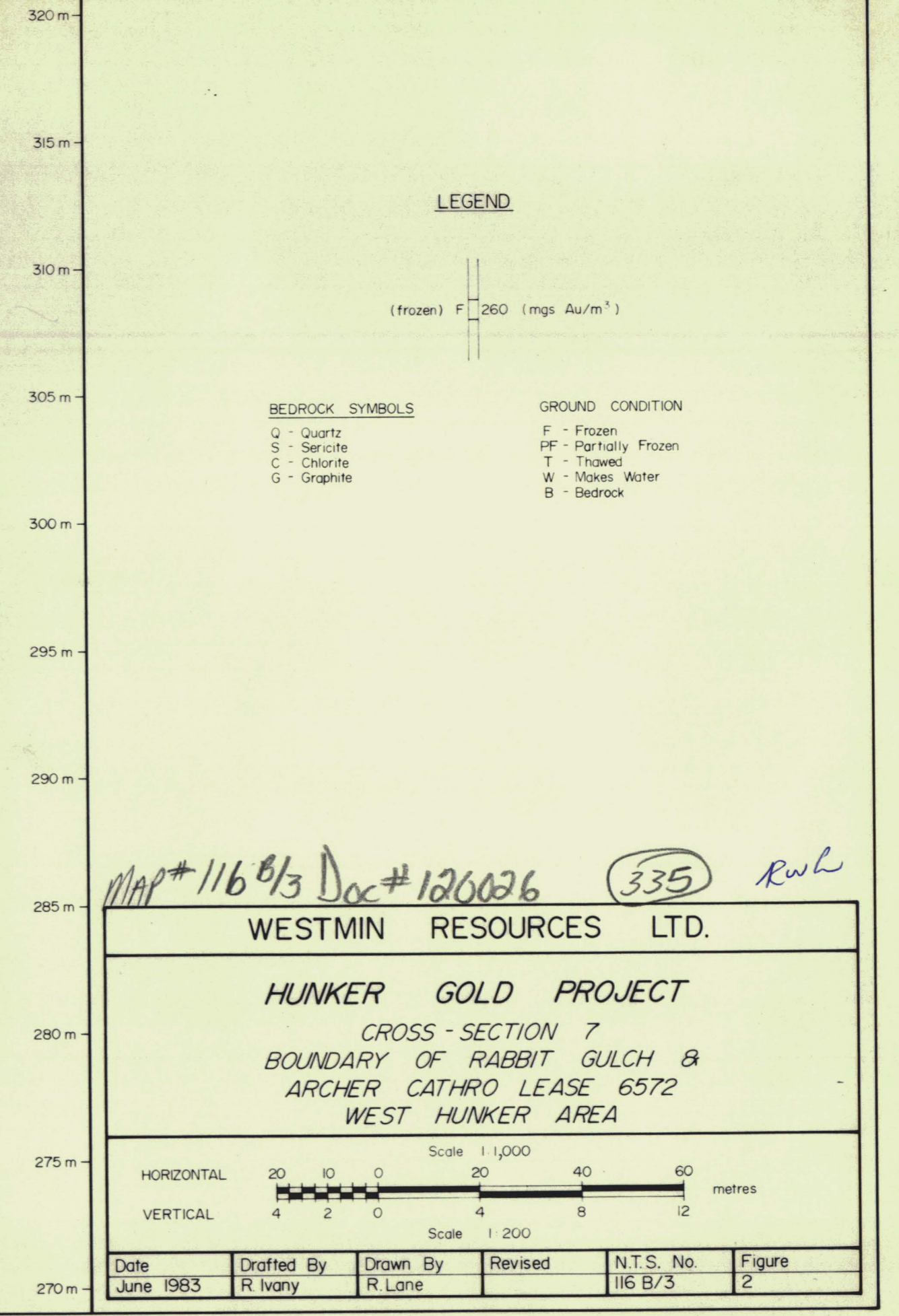
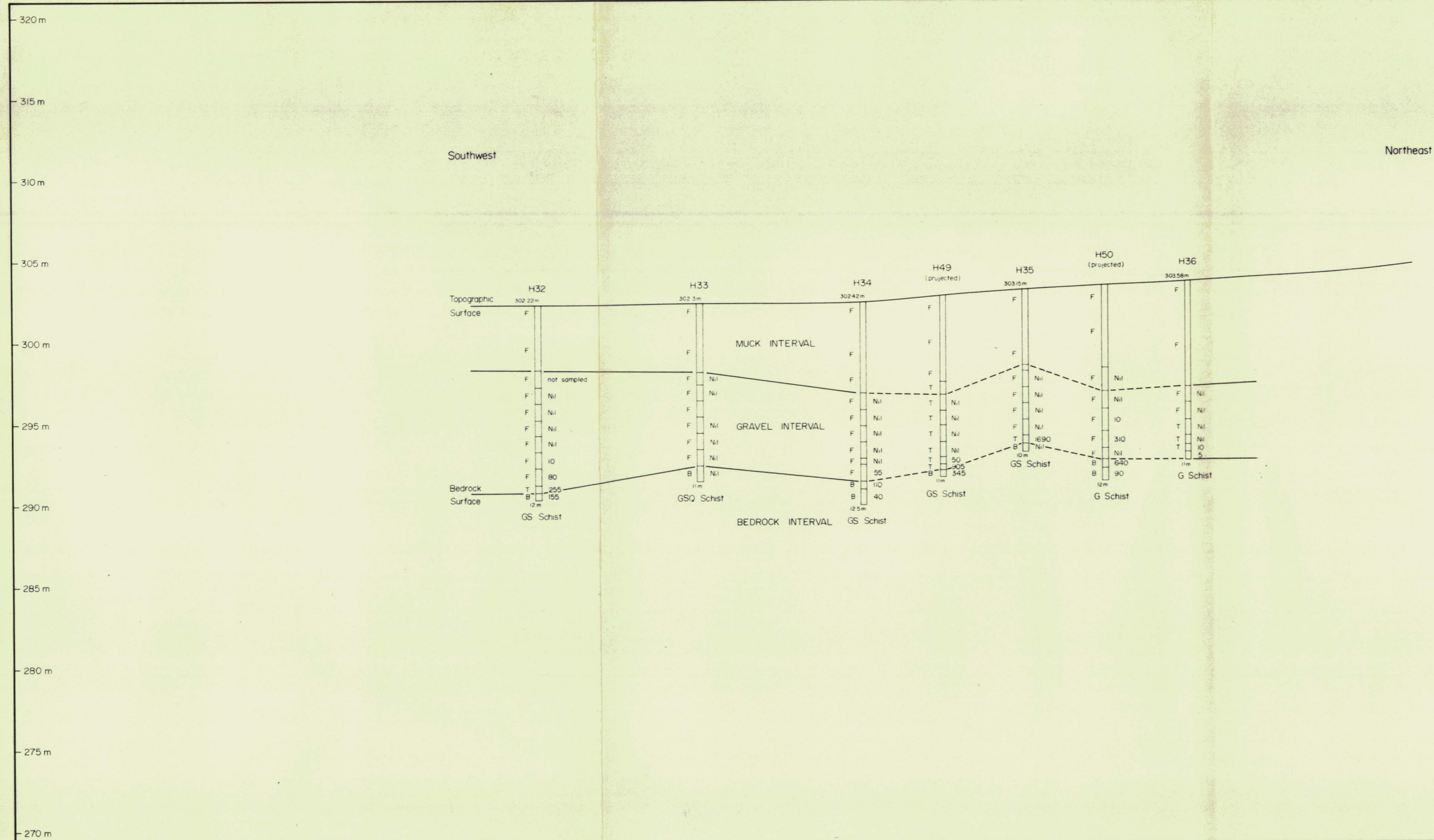
HUNKER GOLD PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

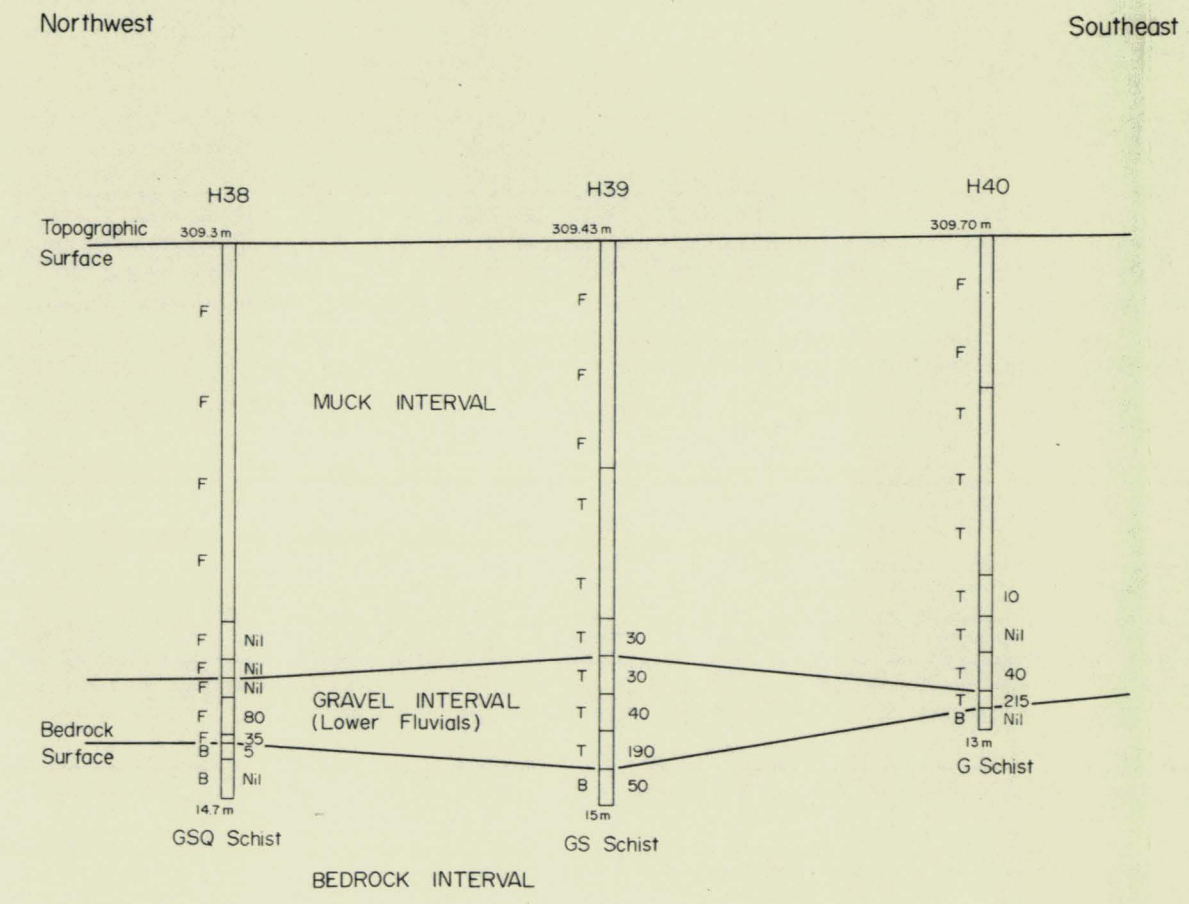
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Rwh

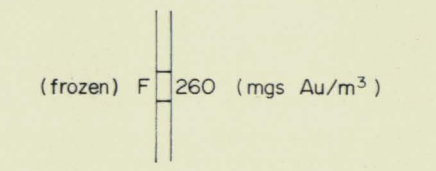
120026



320 m
315 m
310 m
305 m
300 m
295 m
290 m
285 m
280 m
275 m
270 m



LEGEND



BEDROCK SYMBOLS

- Q - Quartz
- S - Sericite
- C - Chlorite
- G - Graphite

GROUND CONDITION

- F - Frozen
- PF - Partially Frozen
- T - Thawed
- W - Makes Water
- B - Bedrock

320 m
315 m
310 m
305 m
300 m
295 m
290 m
285 m
280 m
275 m
270 m

MAP# 116 B/3 Doc# 120026 (334) Rwh

WESTMIN RESOURCES LTD.							
HUNKER GOLD PROJECT							
CROSS - SECTION 8							
RABBIT GULCH							
EAST HUNKER AREA							
Scale 1:1,000							
HORIZONTAL	20	10	0	20	40	60	metres
VERTICAL	4	2	0	4	8	12	
Scale 1:200							
Date	Drafted By	Drawn By	Revised	N.T.S. No.	Figure		
June 1983	R. Ivany	P.W. and R.L.		116 B/3	3		